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E. H. DILLON & CO.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

What the Statute Permits and What It Prohibits

OBLIGATION OF CANDIDATES

What Must Be Done By Men Who Run for Office, and By Agents and Treasurers, If State Law Is to Be Respected—Mr. Fox Explains.

That the voters of Connecticut may have a clear idea of just what the corrupt practices act of the State is, what it permits, what it prohibits, and what acts would be in violation of it, George L. Fox, of New Haven, prominent in connection with endeavors to enforce the provisions of the law and attempts to apply it in cases about the State, has prepared a clear and concise summary of the law contained in Chapter 253, of the public acts of 1909. The summary is appended.

By a Candidate.

A candidate may make expenditures as follows, and no others:

(a) A voluntary payment of money to any treasurer or political agent for any of the purposes permitted by this act.

(b) His own expenses for postage, telegrams, telephone, stationery, printing (the advertising in, or distribution of newspapers being excepted), expressage and traveling.

(c) By a Treasurer or a Political Agent.

The following expenditures only may be legally made by a treasurer or a political agent:

(a) Hiring public halls and music for political meetings, furnishing music, uniforms and banners, or fireworks for political clubs, or public parades, and advertising such meetings or parades.

(b) Printing and circulating political newspapers, pamphlets and books.

(c) Printing and distributing ballots and pasters.

(d) Renting rooms to be used by political committees.

(e) Compensating clerks and other persons employed in committee rooms and at the polls, and furnishing reasonable entertainment to such persons necessarily employed in committee rooms and at the polls, and to members of political parties to which such political agent, or treasurer shall belong, provided however that the word "entertainment" shall not be construed to include alcoholic or intoxicating beverages.

(f) For the travel of political agents, committees and public speakers, and reasonable compensation to public speakers.

(g) Necessary postage, telegrams, telephoning, printing and express charges.

(h) Preparing, circulating and filing petitions for not more than one election.

(i) Conveyance of electors to the polls.

No treasurer, candidate, or political agent shall incur any expense or liability, or make any payment for any purpose not authorized by this act, and every liability incurred, and payment made shall be at a rate which is proper and reasonable, and fairly commensurate with the services rendered.

By the Public in General.

Any person, other than a candidate, a political treasurer or a political agent, may make a contribution to a treasurer, or political agent, but otherwise can pay no part of the expenses of any election, caucus or primary election.

By a Private Corporation.

No contributions or payments or favors of any kind shall be made or offered by, or solicited from any private corporation to promote the success or defeat of any candidate for public office, or of any political party or principle, or for any other political purpose whatever.

Sworn Returns.

An itemized statement of receipts and expenditures is demanded from every treasurer and every political agent. None is demanded from a candidate, but inasmuch as the scope of legal expenditures permitted to a candidate is very narrow, and natural tendency for a candidate is to appoint a political agent and a candidate may appoint himself as his own political agent.

Candidates Who Violate Law.

(1) If in order to secure his election or nomination, he pays money or property to anyone except to a political treasurer or agent duly qualified and registered, or for his own personal traveling expenses.

(2) If he pays the traveling expenses of delegates, or for their rooms at hotels or for any sort of banquet or entertainment of any kind before the election.

(3) If he solicits contributions, payments or favors from any private corporation or judicial officer, except judges of probate.

(4) If he offers intoxicating liquors, either personally or by agents or by bar-keepers at his expense, to any elector.

(5) If he pays anything for services not especially permitted by this act, or if he pays a sum for services, legally permitted, at a rate which is not proper, reasonable and fairly commensurate with the services rendered.

(6) If he makes a payment to a political treasurer or agent in any other name than his own.

(7) If he promises to secure or assist in securing for anyone to obtain his political support, and office or appointment to "any public position, or any position of honor, trust, or emolument."

Agent or Treasurer Violates Law.

(1) If he does any of the things heretofore specified.

(2) If he pays out any money before he has been appointed treasurer or political agent, or after his appointment, before the writing designating his appointment has been regularly filed with the Secretary of State or the Town Clerk, as the law requires.

(3) If he fails, within fifteen days after the election, to file an itemized sworn statement of all moneys received and expended, stating in detail, in each case, the amount and name of the person from whom it was received or to whom it was paid, and the purpose for which it was paid.

(4) If he fails in his sworn statement to distinguish and carefully separate the expenditures, on the one hand for caucuses and primaries, and on the other hand for election.

(5) If he shall receive any payment or promise of payment, or cause such to be entered in his records, or make any thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing anyone to vote or refrain from voting.

(6) If he accepts any such bribe for a similar purpose.

(7) If in consideration of such bribe, he votes or refrains from voting for or against any person.

(8) If he solicits from any person or corporation any gift, aid, or valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of changing any man's vote in any way.

(9) If he directly or indirectly makes a payment for election purposes or promise of payment to a political treasurer or agent in any other name than his own.

Penalty for Violation of the Law.

The penalty for violations of the law is a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Where the wrong act was committed, or where the accused resides, as the prosecuting officer may elect.

VOTE THIS WAY

To vote the straight Democratic ticket pull down the second lever from the top on the left hand of the machine. Leave the lever down and the lever over your head registers your vote when you throw it back to leave the booth.

CONTESTED BALLOTS

DEFEAT PEOPLE'S CHOICE IN NORWALK

Following the long drawn out recount of the ballot case in the recent Norwalk election, Charles A. Quintard, Republican candidate for Councilman, is declared elected over D. F. Toomey, Democrat, 385 for Toomey, all uncounted returns given out on the evening of the election, Toomey was the winner 533 to 532. The recount shows that Toomey had 541-538.

Council for Toomey has taken exception to the court's ruling, and will take an appeal.

Norwalk council, thereby making the ruling body of the city a tie, with three Democrats and three Republicans. Party workers in that city can see a deadlock when the time comes for the election of a council president.

Because of the death of Mayor Leonard M. Brundage, re-elected at the last election, the president of the council board becomes Mayor of the city. There are a number of political plums at the appointment of the Mayor, naturally both political parties making a great fight to maintain the office.

When the counters had finished their recount there were 408 votes for Quintard and 385 for Toomey, all uncounted. Twenty-one packages containing in all 341 disputed ballots were submitted to the court for decision.

These were the various questionable markings of the ballots and alleged infringements of the ballot laws. Of the number passed upon Quintard received 189 and Toomey 153, the remainder being thrown out.

After the ballots had been passed upon, the court ordered that they be placed in the ballot box, sealed and locked, and placed in care of the sheriff until the matter is finally settled, should an appeal be acted upon.

LINA CAVALIERI ILL

UNABLE TO APPEAR AT PARIS MUSICALS

(Special from United Press.) Paris, Nov. 5.—Mme. Cavalieri is very ill, and has been compelled to cancel her attendance at a musicale, tonight. While it is not believed her condition is grave, it is probable it will be some time before the singer is able to appear. She is suffering from a severe cold and general weakness, following her recent operation for appendicitis.

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THE CYRUS PHARMACY

Fairfield Ave. and Courtland St.

Archibald McNeil Jr.

Democratic Candidate For Senator in the 22nd District

Archibald McNeil, Jr., Democratic candidate for senator in the 22nd district, is the son of former State Senator Archibald McNeil. He resides at 203 Golden Hill street. He is a native of this city being born in the heart of the Seventh district which is in the 22nd Senatorial district. His early education was received in the public schools of the city and he was graduated with honors from the Park Avenue Institute in 1901. While at school he showed a predilection for debate and he was ever prominent in a movement that had to do with that part of the curriculum. At the Park Avenue Institute he captained several debating classes and was frequently adjudged the best debator in the institution. His natural bent in this direction gradually



brought his mind into close contact with affairs of state, with the result that he has given to the paramount question of the day much thought and study.

He has shown more than once upon the public platform. His most notable achievement in this field was four years ago when he made the speech nominating Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich as governor on the Democratic ticket. His address on that occasion demonstrated his worth as an orator.

His talk appealed to the hearts of his audience, while his eloquence was the subject of much praise from him the plaudits of his fellow delegates and the auditors who packed the auditorium where the convention was held. That the young man had a brilliant political future before him was the prediction of such men as ex-Governor Waller who heard him in his maiden effort.

The local Democratic leaders selected him in the Democratic city convention of 1905 to nominate Mayor Denis Mulvihill and his effort was plainly indicated the talents which make public speakers.

Mr. McNeil's gift of public speaking is natural and not acquired. His method of delivery is graceful and he has a voice which while lacking in force, is carrying effects is pleasant and capable of the modulation essential to the successful public speaker.

Socially Mr. McNeil is one of the most popular young men in the city. He has been honored with the position of Exalted Ruler of the Bridgeport Lodge of Elks, twice with the presidency of the Calumet club, a member of Womwompon tribe, I. O. R. M., the Arlon Singing Society, Brook-Lodge Club, Seaside Club, and many other social organizations.

Mr. McNeil is in favor of all of the advanced legislation proposed by the Democratic party. He stands for a Public Utilities measure that will have teeth in it. He will be found supporting a real Compensation act designed to provide for the maintenance of families of working men, injured in the performance of their duty. He believes that a man's life should not be measured in dollars and cents, therefore he will support a bill which will do away with the existing \$5,000 highest amount which may be obtained in an action for damages under the present law in this state.

Mr. McNeil comes of Democratic stock. His distinguished father demonstrated the courage of his convictions fourteen years ago when he stood loyally with the Democratic party. In those days when few men of repute could be found to accept nomination to public office because of the Democratic forlorn hope, the elder McNeil became a paid candidate for representative. The younger McNeil in addition to his knowledge of politics has had a splendid business training. He is a duty of his party associates to see to it that his majority is in keeping with the Democratic party in the district he is destined to represent in the senate of the next general assembly.

MARTIN HAS POOR ADVISERS

Untruthful and Absurd Statement Concerning His Democratic Opponent

For want of any more convincing campaign material, William Martin, the Republican candidate for Senator from the 22d district, has set forth the claim that Archibald McNeil, Jr., his Democratic opponent, is a carpet bagger, and not entitled to election for that reason.

Mr. Martin may have been intensely in earnest when he authorized an interview to the above effect in the Standard of Thursday. But he was sadly misinformed as to the real facts. "His registered home is in the 21st," says Martin. "He pays rent for a room in the seventh district."

The facts are these: Mr. McNeil was born in the Seventh district, in Golden Hill street, 27 years ago, and for 20 years out of his life he has lived in the Seventh district. All the associations of his boyhood and early manhood are centered in this section of the city, where he received his public school education.

A few years ago his parents removed to 1005 Fairfield avenue, in the 21st district, and the candidate who had not then attained his majority, accompanied them to their new home. These were the two years of his early life, and he returned to his old neighborhood. During the last municipal election a year ago Mr. McNeil played a prominent part in the politics of the Seventh. Even then he was a registered voter of the Seventh district.

Mr. McNeil has always been a staunch advocate of Democratic election to the Senate, which is assured, means the sacrifice of valuable time from his many business cares, but he consented to become a candidate in view of the strong demand, and was the unanimous choice of his party.

Farmer Want Ads 1c a word

APPROVE THE ELECTION OFFICERS

Attorney General on Ballot Law Questions

HOW THE VOTERS MAY EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS

Caution About Depriving Elector of Vote

Complying with the request of the chairman of the Republican and Democratic state central committees, Attorney General John H. Light yesterday gave an opinion upon questions which are likely to arise in the election of officers in the new year where the Australian ballot is to be used at the election on Tuesday. He sums up by saying that he is of the opinion that the moderator, in construing the law, "should keep in mind that an elector should not be deprived of his vote upon a plain and unambiguous provision of the law."

The request from the state chairmen was as follows:—"Inasmuch as under the new ballot law numerous questions are likely to arise in passing upon the validity and effect of ballots cast at the election, and inasmuch as it is respectfully requested you to prepare and issue, for the guidance of moderators and other election officials, a statement embodying your opinion upon such questions."

The opinion of the attorney general follows:—Hartford, Nov. 3, 1910. Hon. Michael Kenesly, chairman Republican state central committee, and Hon. Charles W. Comstock, chairman Democratic state central committee.

Gentlemen: Agreeable to your request, and in order that the moderators and election officers may have a uniform standard by which to judge the validity of ballots cast, I submit the following opinion.

To preface what I have to say, I will first call attention to the language of the law, which in certain ballot cases, which may arise in construing the present law. In the case of Flanagan vs. Hayes, 75 Conn. 584, the court held that the "ultimate purpose of the statutes regulating the exercise of the right of suffrage is to secure an orderly and unobstructed registration of the popular will upon the questions submitted for decision. If ballots are to be rejected and voters discharged, or count held, it is because the legislature has seen fit to require it in the interest of an honest suffrage, and has expressed that intention in unmistakable language. It should not result from doubtful judicial construction, from a too strict regard for the mere letter of the statute, or from a resort to technical refinements in the interpretation or application of the law."

"There can be no question but that the legislature intended to say that a ballot which fails to accord with certain specifically enumerated requirements should be void, irrespective of all considerations as to the intent or effect of such a result. It is considered an important means of preventing fraud. It is not within the province of the court to say what the legislature intended, but the act itself is that, and the court further held that it was their duty to construe the law in accordance with its plain and unambiguous provision of the law."

In the case of Coughlin vs. McElroy, 72 Conn. 107, the court says:—"Marks upon the face of ballots which appear or are shown to have been made for the purpose of indicating the voter, and changes for the existence of which a reasonable explanation consistent with honesty and good faith either appears upon the face of the ballot, or is shown by proof, do not render the ballot void."

In passing upon the legality of a ballot the first question to be considered by the moderator is, does the ballot conform to the statute? In answering this question the moderator should be relieved of any obligation to inquire as to the necessity or reason of the requirements of the statute, and that it is at liberty to dispense with any of the requirements of the statute. The legislature has seen fit to require that the ballot box shall be guarded and sealed, and it is deemed proper, and it is the duty of the citizen to conform to the provisions of the statute.

How to Vote a Straight Ticket. Any elector may vote a straight ticket by placing the cross mark "X" within the circle at the head of the party ticket, and by not touching the lever over the head of the party ticket. The ballot shall be marked with pencil having black lead. It is advisable for the elector to use the pencil to be found in the booths.

How to Vote a Split Ticket Where There is Only One Man to be Elected to Fill a Particular Office. To vote a split ticket is to vote for one candidate on one ticket, and for another candidate on another ticket. An elector may split his ballot by making a cross mark "X" at the left and before the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote not appearing in the party column, and he has designated by a cross mark "X" in the circle at its head.

How to Vote to Split Ticket in Case Two or More Persons Are to be Elected to Fill the Same Office. In towns where two representatives are to be elected any elector may split his ballot by placing the cross mark "X" in the voting space on the left and before the names of the two candidates for whom he desires to cast such ballot, such marks to be in addition to the mark required to be placed within the circle at the head of his ticket; that is to say in case a Republican desires to vote for one candidate on the Democratic ticket, for another on the Republican ticket, he should place the cross mark "X" in the voting space on the left and before the name of each of said candidates, and the candidate on his own ticket, such marks to be in addition to the mark required to be placed in the circle at the head of his ticket; and in case an elector desires to vote for the two candidates on another ticket, or representatives he may do so by placing the cross mark "X" in the voting space on the left and before the names of such two candidates, such marks to be in addition to the mark required to be placed within the circle at the head of his ticket.

How to Vote for One or More Candidates Without Voting a Party Ticket. An elector may vote for one or more candidates without voting a party ticket by using the blank column on the left of the ballot.

"An elector may write in said column the name of any person for whom he desires to vote for the office he desires, and in the case of such name may be written, and such ballot shall be counted for the person whose name is so written."

If an elector should desire to vote for one of the candidates to fill the office for governor, without voting a party ticket, he may do so by writing the name of such person in the blank column on the left of the name of any candidate of any other party column for whom he desires to vote or he may write in the proper space in the blank column the name of any person, not printed on said ballot, for whom he desires to vote.

This provision covers a case where, for instance, a party has failed to make nominations for representatives. An elector may vote for one or both of the representatives of another party by making the cross mark "X" in the voting space at the left of the name or names in any other party column for whom he desires to vote, or he may write in the space in the blank column the name of any person, not printed on said ballot, for whom he desires to vote—that is he may write in the name of a candidate who has not been nominated by any party.

How to Test the Legality of a Ballot. The law provides that "if any ballot shall contain any mark or device other than as herein provided, so that the same may be identified in such manner as to indicate who has voted, it shall be void, or shall be folded otherwise than as delivered to the voter by the ballot clerk the ballot shall not be counted, but the elector may, at the discretion of the moderator and returned to the town clerk in the ballot box in a separate package from the ballots counted at such election."

In passing upon marked ballots the moderator should keep in mind the language of the law. In the case of Coughlin vs. McElroy, cited above, that "marks upon the face of ballots which appear or are shown to have been made accidentally, and not for the purpose of indicating the voter, and changes for the existence of which a reasonable explanation consistent with honesty and good faith either appears upon the face of the ballot or is shown by proof, should not render the ballot void."

In the case of the opinion that moderators in the discharge of the duty of construing the ballot law should keep in mind that an elector should not be deprived of his vote except upon a plain and unambiguous provision of the law.

Respectfully submitted, John H. Light, attorney general.

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NOBBS FIGHTS FOR HIMSELF ONLY

His Chief Aim in Politics Is to Look Out for No. 1—Why His Clerks Are Active.

No candidate on either ticket has made a more favorable impression by his many attitude during this campaign than has Edward F. Hallen, Democratic nominee for Judge of Probate in the district of Bridgeport.

Attorney John Cullinan struck a responsive chord in his hearers at the Democratic rally at Timko's hall in the Third district last night when he said regarding Mr. Hallen:—"I've sat here for the last half hour listening to Mr. Hallen's magnificent address and I have heard his words of commendation in favor of about every other candidate upon the ticket and not a word in regard to himself and his own candidacy. I therefore desire to fill in this void in Mr. Hallen's remarks by saying something to you in regard to the Democratic candidate for Judge of Probate."

The Democratic party in this nomination presents as its candidate a man of which the party can be proud, a man of exceptional ability, a lawyer of fine standing at the bar and devoted his entire time during this campaign for the election of the whole ticket and I have never yet heard



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

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How to Vote When the Number of Names on the Ballot for a Particular Office Do Not Equal the Number for Whom an Elector is Entitled to Vote.

The law provides that where the names of two or more candidates for the same political party and for the same office appear printed on said ballot, and the number of names on the left of the name of any candidate of any other party column for whom he desires to vote or he may write in the proper space in the blank column the name of any person, not printed on said ballot, for whom he desires to vote.

This provision covers a case where, for instance, a party has failed to make nominations for representatives. An elector may vote for one or both of the representatives of another party by making the cross mark "X" in the voting space at the left of the name or names in any other party column for whom he desires to vote, or he may write in the space in the blank column the name of any person, not printed on said ballot, for whom he desires to vote—that is he may write in the name of a candidate who has not been nominated by any party.

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him say a word in favor of his own candidacy, in the numerous addresses which he has made. On the contrary Mr. Nobbs is a party for himself only. I noticed in tonight's Post, an advertisement in favor of the present Republican incumbent of the office of Judge of Probate, that the Republican candidates can be voted for on election day.

"In addition this man has employed in his office two clerks, whose chief qualifications are supposed to be their ability to obtain Democratic votes for him on election day. Their only argument is, that by casting Mr. Nobbs' vote they will continue to share in a meagre way the profits of the office."

"This argument is addressed to you, Fellow Democrats, that you must defeat this splendid candidate and deprive the Democratic party of this office in order that a couple of good fellows may continue to enjoy the crumbs that fall from Judge Nobbs' table. I say to you, that if these gentlemen have allied themselves with the Republican party when it was in the ascendancy and possessing all the offices and have continued during that period to enjoy the salaries attached to such offices, they will be willing to stand or fall with their party. Do not be persuaded to defeat an irreproachable candidate who will appoint his clerks men whom you can equally approve of, and who may perchance be closer friends of yours in order that these two gentlemen may share the fortunes of their party and stand or fall with their candidates. Do not my friends, like the dog in the manger, go after the show him to be entitled to. His clerks are always willing to give your friends the crumbs if you will give them the yeast."

The Republican party of the City of Bridgeport has long been anxious to nominate some other candidate on the Republican ticket for the position of Judge of Probate but owing to the manipulation of the machine, they have been unable to do so and feel that their only hope of getting rid of him is by defeating him on election day.

"I know this to be so. Now Fellow Democrats give them a chance to defeat Judge Nobbs and the Republican machine and do not counteract their votes by handing to Judge Nobbs Democratic votes which he does not deserve and which no argument can show him to be entitled to. His clerks may be good fellows around election time—personally they are good fellows at all times—but they should be game enough to share the fortunes of their party and stand or fall with their candidates. Do not my friends, like the dog in the manger, go after the show him to be entitled to. His clerks are always willing to give your friends the crumbs if you will give them the yeast."

At the Young Women's Christian Association, 1037 Broad St., the regular twilight service will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Bray will speak and Miss Hughes will sing. The rooms will be opened at 3:30 and every young woman in the city is cordially invited to come and spend a pleasant hour.

TWILIGHT SERVICE.